Implementation of NREGP

994. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Advisory Council (NAC) has finalized the guidelines to bring about the delivery oriented implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NAC has also discussed the areas of concern relating to regional development to bridge the regional disparities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof especially with reference to Orissa State to improve the economy of this backward region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) (a): and (b) For effective implementation of the National Rural Employment Gaurantee Act, 2005, detailed operational Guidelines have been prepared by Ministry of Rural Development after holding discussions with Members of Parliament, State Governments, eminent people, NGOs and members of National Advisory Council (NAC). The Guidelines are available on the web site of this Ministry. Copies of the guidelines have also been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) The subject of regional development and Centre-State relations was raised in a recent meeting of the NAC. While these discussions are likely to continue, it was felt that ways and means may need to be devised to augment the flow of resources to those State and Districts which are most in need of developing the physical and social infrastructure.

IAY in Rajasthan

995. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the genesis and objective of Indira Awaas Yojana and how does it differ from other schemes for dwelling construction;

(b) what are the criteria for allocation of funds under IAY to States;

(c) the funds allowed to Rajasthan, under IAY, during 2004-05 and 2005-2006 and targets fixed thereof, year-wise;

(d) the number of dwellings units constructed in Rajasthan under Indira Awaas Yojana during said period, against the target fixed;

(e) whether any proposals from the State Government are still pending consideration with the centre; and

(f) if so, their details and disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The genesis of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) can be traced to the programmes of rural employment, which began in the early 1980s. Construction of houses was one of the major activities under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), launched in 1980, and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), started in 1983. There was, however, no uniform policy for rural housing in the States. As per the announcement made by the Government of India in June 1985, a part of the RLEGP funds was earmarked for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers. As a result, the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of the RLEGP. The IAY thereafter continued as a sub-scheme of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since its launching in April, 1989. 6% of the total JRY funds was allocated for implementation of the IAY. From the year 1993-94, the scope of the IAY was extended to cover below the poverty line Non Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families in the rural areas. Simultaneously, the allocation of funds for implementing the scheme was raised from 6% to 10% of the total resources available under the JRY at the national level, subject to the condition that the funds going to SC/ST poor should not be less than 6% of the total JRY allocation. The IAY was de-linked from the JRY and made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January 1996. Now out of the total allocation, a minimum of 60% has to be spent on SC/ ST BPL families. Expenditure under the Scheme on other eligible BPL families cannot exceed 40%. Presently, the IAY is implemented in all the States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh with the objective to primarily help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also below the proverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing them financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid. The expenditure of the scheme is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Under the Programme minimum 60% of the funds are earmarked for SC/ST BPL families and upto 40% for the non SC/ST BPL families. With a view to target housing shortage in a

more direct way, from the current financial year 2005-06 onwards, the criteria for fund allocation has been modified to assign 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio for State level allocation of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) funds as against the 50:50 weightage given to the two variables earlier.

(c) and (d) Year-wise fund allocated, released, targets fixed and number of houses constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Rajasthan is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Target (in Nos.)	Number of houses constructed
2004-05	4876.10	4971.71$	31207	31070
2005-2006	*6013.11	5650.30	32070	24349

$-This includes Rs. 95.64 lakh as additional central assistance.

** As on 22.2.2006*

(e) and (f) No proposal is pending under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in respect of Rajasthan Government.

Taking away benefits meant for the poor under SGSY

996. SHRI R.K. ANAND:Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that affluent persons of society such as Zamindars are taking away the benefits meant for the poorest of the poor in rural areas under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if so, how many ineligible persons have taken benefits under SGSY illegally; and

(c) the steps taken to bring significant changes in the guidelines of the scheme to achieve the objective of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) A Concurrent Evaluation of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar yojana (SGSY) was carried out in 2002-03 for evaluating the performance of the SGSY from the year 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 which has revealed that

- Of the total sampled Swarojgaris across the country, 92.68% belonged